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By Henry F. Donovan.

**LARGEST
WEEKLY CIRCULATION
IN CHICAGO.**

The Chicago Eagle numbers among its subscribers the most influential, most prosperous and most respected men in Chicago. It reaches nearly every man of standing in the community and all men who are moulders of public opinion or directors of public affairs. It is the guide, mentor and friend of every political leader of every shade of opinion. It is read by Government, State, County and City officials. It is read by a big percentage of the legal fraternity, including bench and bar. It is the favorite of Chicago's leading business men. It reaches all classes in their homes. It is read by the Fire Department. It is read by the Police Department. It is in every public office and every public library. It is not controlled by any cheap, crooked or crooked advertising agency. In the seventeen years of its existence it has managed to build up a large circulation and great business without the aid of professional advertising sharks. That is why it is so independent, so popular and so strong. The Chicago Eagle is one paper that has never depended upon advertising agents for a circulation. It has one of its own.

SUPERVISION OF PRIVATE BANKS.

The failure of a private bank at Pekin illustrates the need of State supervision of such banks. This was one of the oldest concerns of its kind in Central Illinois. It had long done a good business and was considered perfectly sound. The business men of Pekin and the farmers of Tazewell County trusted it implicitly. Its methods of business, as often happens in such cases, turn out to have been much less trustworthy than they were considered.

The bank was closely connected with a wagon factory, and, wishing to help the factory broaden out, made it excessive loans on bad security. It also made other poor investments. A time came when the bank needed cash. Unable to get it from the factory or its other bad investments, it went to the wall, causing heavy loss to stockholders and depositors. Its liabilities are put at \$100,000, its assets at scarcely \$250,000.

If the bank had been under State supervision there would have been no such loss. It would have been visited at intervals by an official examiner. He would have called attention to its risky investments as soon as they began and ordered them stopped. They probably would have been stopped and the failure prevented. If they had not been the bank would have been forced to close before its liabilities had grown much if any bigger than its assets.

Official regulation is necessary to prevent both dishonest banking and incompetent banking. There usually has been some of each when a failure takes place in a time of prosperity, in some cases more of one, in others more of the other. Supervision is needed in large cities, where nobody knows his neighbor, chiefly to prevent roguery. When a private bank breaks in Chicago it usually is because people have trusted with their money some man with whom they were unacquainted and he has stolen it. Supervision is needed in smaller places, where every one knows every one else, mainly as a safeguard



ROBERT E. BURKE,

Whose Friends Gave Eagle a Quietus in the Twenty-first.

against rashness and incapacity. The bank at Pekin seems to have failed not because its proprietors were deliberately dishonest, but because they violated the immutable principles of safe banking.

Several attempts have been made to get a law passed subjecting private banks to proper public control. They have failed because of the opposition of country legislators. The failure of the bank at Pekin should open the eyes of the public of Tazewell County and other rural districts to the desirability of such a measure and cause them to elect legislators who will vote for it. Every concern which receives the money of the public in trust should be required, when called upon by the proper official, to show what it is doing with that money.—Chicago Tribune, April 4.

AMERICANS IDEALISTS.

Foreign and native critics of American life have by iteration accustomed us to regard ourselves as a commercial, material nation. It is good to turn sharply and question this view. Prof. Francis Peabody, the first professor sent to the University of Berlin by Harvard University, under the new provision for an exchange of lectures, showed his German audience that Americans are idealists. "The very cleverness of the nation leaves it unsatisfied with commercial gain." "This plain people with but meager traditions of art and philosophy are still blessed with a rich inheritance of conscience." Idealism is conduct in accordance with beliefs, as against conduct in accordance with material advantage. The corruption and materialism that exist in this country are excrescences upon a national structure that was founded in ideals and has been built upon. The great Americans have been moral idealists. Hard sense in Franklin and Lincoln does not disguise a calm idealism.

Many political campaigns have been contentions over principles of almost philosophical abstraction. The civil war was fought for ideals. The south fought itself valiantly, not for profit or sordid ambition, but for devotion to principle. The north fought for no material advantage, but for an ideal of government. No spectacle in history resembles that of the once hostile sections of America still in frank agreement about the issues contended for, but each recognizing that the other fought for beliefs. Nearly all American men of letters are teachers about life, ethical idealists—as witness Franklin, Hawthorne, Emerson, Lowell, Whittier, Longfellow, Thoreau. Whoever speaks a moral idea, or rises as a sincere reformer as the founder of a new Utopia, has many followers, so that our country is full of ethical cults and peaceful revolutionaries, each in pursuit of an ideal. America has thriven not merely by "natural resources" and business energy, but also because the people have been idealists.

OLD ROADS.

Nothing of human origin in the world is so old and so permanent in its influence on human life as a road worn by the feet of countless generations. In nothing was the world so slow to change as in the means of passing from place to place. Senator Lodge can find nothing short of the discovery of fire or of wheels to which to compare the utilization of steam and electricity in place of earlier forms of motive power. He said in the Senate recently: "From the dawn of history to the beginning of the nineteenth century there was no change in these methods of transportation. There was a slow improvement in seagoing vessels, but it seems probable, if not certain, that the roads of the Roman empire furnished a better and more complete system of transportation and communication than was to be found in Europe in the middle ages, or even as late as the eighteenth century. In means and modes of communication and transportation, which not only influence profoundly human society, but upon which that society largely rests, the men who fought at Waterloo were nearer to those who fought at Thermopylae than they were to those who engaged in battle at Gettysburg, at Sedan, or at Mukden." Napoleon's armies marched along the same highways which had once felt the tread of Caesar's legions. To-day steam cars and trolley cars, bicycles, automobiles, and dirigible balloons have their place in military plans, but the horse, the mule, and even the slow ox, are not entirely

superseded and soldiers' legs are not atrophied by disuse. The world, in spite of all the wonderful changes of the century of wonders, the nineteenth century, clings to the old roads, the dusty, winding, laborious roads. The roads of thought are still harder for the world to abandon. To measure the power of steam engines or electricity comparison is made with the strength of a horse. One "horse power" or two, or any number gives an idea more distinct for purposes of comparison than the exact number of pounds that could be moved a given distance in a given mile. So, to measure the brilliancy of the newest improved electric light, the humble candle is recalled from the past, and we speak of "candle power." The men who have never driven horses or read by candle light have grown up, following their fathers along the old paths of thought. A stone's throw is a definite distance, a bee line is the standard of straightness to men who never threw a stone or saw a bee rise and start for the hive; and horse power and candle power survive as measures of strength. The English system of currency seems cumbersome and antiquated to Americans; the American system of weights and measures seems behind the times to Frenchmen, but here again the old traveled road bears the multitude. Admitting that the new way is swifter and easier, an immense improvement on the old way, the mind clings to the old standards. Though the American schoolboy has studied the metric system in school, a hectoliter means nothing until put into gallons, a hectare must be translated into acres, and kilometers must be reduced to miles. When candle light ceases to be the standard of illumination, and horse power to be the measure of the force of turbines and dynamos—the inch, the ounce, and the quart, with all their awkwardness, may be expected to vanish, but not so long as the mind travels the old road. The men of Waterloo would still find some things familiar if they returned.

EAGLETS.

The International Theater has been enjoying an unprecedented business. It is now the leading vaudeville theater in Chicago. The reason is found in the high quality and novelty of the acts presented. Beginning Monday, April 9, another galaxy of star performers will be seen. The ultra attraction will be Hill and Silviu, the most sensational bicycle act in the world. The rest of the bill is made up of all-star players. Green Bros., Caroline Kelly McCord & Co., Philbrooks & Reynolds, Kresco, Connelly & Gazelle, Shean and Warren and a half dozen other great numbers will make up a show seldom seen.

Justice John Fitzgerald, of the Town of Lake has made a splendid record as a magistrate. His many friends have brought him out as a candidate for municipal judge and there is no doubt but that he will be nominated and elected. He will add great strength to the ticket, as he is very popular with the people. Justice Fitzgerald is well read in the law and is noted for his honesty, firmness, fairness and good common sense.

No better man could be nominated for Municipal Judge than Frank Foster.

Harry R. Gibbons has a walk-away for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff. Ward after ward has endorsed his candidacy and his popularity increases as the campaign grows along. He is a very popular man and we know of no one who can beat him at the polls.

Philip Stein was an honest, upright and able judge. He would have been re-elected but for the landslide of 1904. He will succeed Judge Tuley on the Circuit bench.

The safest department store in the city to-day is The Fair. It has broad aisles and every convenience for the public.

A. J. Hirsch would make a good municipal judge.

Justice A. J. Sabath will be nominated and elected a judge of the Municipal Court. He has made a splendid record on the justice bench. The



JAMES A. QUINN,

Victor Over Eagle in the Twenty-first.

Bohemian-Americans are for him and he is popular with all classes of people in the whole community.

John J. Geraghty, 61 La Salle street, is the man to go for campaign buttons and the finest badges of all descriptions.

John Fitzgerald, the able and well known Justice of the Peace, is sure to be nominated for Municipal Judge.

John E. Prindiville should be elected to the bench of the new Municipal Court. He is one of the men who have reflected credit upon the justice bench of Chicago—his record as a justice of the peace, covering many years, being absolutely above reproach. Mr. Prindiville is a native of Chicago and has passed all of his life in the city. He is a son of Redmond Prindiville, one of the pioneers of the city, who was identified with some of the most important events in the making of Chicago. The Democrats should nominate Justice Prindiville and the people will certainly elect him to the Municipal bench.

Frederick De Laug is the man to nominate for Congress in the Tenth District.

Justice John Fitzgerald, a dignified, able lawyer and thorough gentleman, will be nominated and elected to the Municipal bench.

Phillip Stein is in the lead for the nomination for Circuit Judge.

Henry Roth has made a splendid record as Justice of the Peace. He should be nominated for Municipal Judge.

The candidacy of Justice Theodore Mayer of the East Chicago avenue police court for nomination on the municipal courts ticket has been endorsed by the Democratic organizations in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Wards, the latter being his own, and it is almost certain that he will secure the endorsement of the Twenty-first Ward.

Herman J. Bauler is the man to nominate for County Commissioner.

Justice Sabath's splendid record on the justice bench entitles him to a nomination for Municipal Judge.

Frank Foster's spotless record on the justice bench will win for him a nomination for Municipal Judge.

The safest department store in the city to-day is The Fair. It has broad aisles and every convenience for the public.

John E. Prindiville will make a great Municipal Judge.

Herman J. Bauler of the Twenty-second Ward will be nominated by the Democrats for County Commissioner. He is an insurance agent and is popular and well qualified in every way for the place.

A bulletin from the bedside of the policy holder says he is nervous lest he should have hurt anyone's feelings.

It is alleged that the rock under New York is full of gold. This may furnish a clue to the place in which "Andy" Hamilton hid it.

"Naval warfare," says the Boston Globe, "is always hazardous under the most favorable conditions." Is attacking a Spanish fleet before breakfast not regarded by our contemporary as naval warfare?

Over in England they have been arresting women who demanded the right to vote. However, the people of Russia are going to vote as soon as there is anything that the Czar will let them vote for or against.

Census reports show that the bicycle business in the United States has dropped from \$30,000,000 a year to \$6,000,000. And yet enthusiasts once predicted that the bicycle would send the horse to the abattoirs. Now the auto-

mobile craze is at its height and similar prophecies are being made. Will fulfillment be an elusive jade again?

The figures show that eight times as many persons were killed by runaway horses last year as were killed by automobiles. Something will have to be done, if possible, to make the horse also less deadly and terrible.

The engagement of W. S. Cleveland by the International Theatrical company to handle the Chicago house at Wabash avenue and Hubbard court and its other business here created a mild sensation. The deal with the "vaudeville wizard" is considered a coup by the leading men of the profession throughout the country. President John Considine, of the International Company, and Mr. Cleveland closed the deal in New York City, the latter coming direct to Chicago and assuming control. The change means much to patrons of vaudeville, as Mr. Cleveland is acknowledged the theatrical profession's hardest worker, and without an equal in assembling the premier performers of the world. He has the faculty of providing vaudeville shows just a little better than those presented elsewhere, and his return to the field will meet the approval of his millions of friends and patrons. Theater-goers will remember his high-grade attractions at Cleveland's Theater, and Mr. Cleveland, who became famous for his "original greater vaudeville," announces that the quality of those entertainments will be excelled under his regime at the Cleveland-International Theater, the safest, largest and most comfortable theater in Chicago, which has been rebuilt and redecorated at an expense of \$50,000.

Chairman Shotts says he will not allow his salary as president of the Clover Leaf Railroad to interfere with his duties as Panama Canal Commissioner. The country is full of folks who could draw two salaries without resorting to tonics.

Mrs. Craigie, who had a "perfectly lovely time" over here a few months ago, tells a London interviewer that "the very faces of Americans belong to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries." If this is true it will be necessary to give up the idea that our women are as old as they look.

"Wealth," says Andrew Carnegie, "lessens happiness." "Andy" Hamilton has not, however, become so thoroughly convinced concerning the truth of this proposition as to make it unnecessary for the New York Life to bring suit for the recovery of that million.

Etiquette is a mask, a barrier, a cloak, a disguise, a pretense, a lie; it enables us to hide our real characters from each other. It is acquired; it comes from the head; courtesy is spontaneous, it comes from the heart. The first has as much in common with the second as has law with justice, medicine with hygiene or theology with sanctity.

If some laws are oppressive they are still laws until the people repeal them, and the more effective the enforcement the sooner they will be repealed. But we must not forget that all law is the sovereign will of the people as long as it remains on the statute books, and the official who neglects or refuses to enforce it is a betrayer of his trust. The citizen who advocates any other policy is dangerous to the community, an abettor of crime and an enemy to society.

The report that Russell Sage said he had his life to live over again he would give more to charity, proves to have been incorrect. What Mr. Sage did say was that he "would give more study to charity."

The Moros of Bulu are coming around all right. Some 600 more of them have been "pacified."

The early kings of Denmark are pillars of the church in an unusual sense. They were entombed in the Cathedral of Roskilde, which may be called the Danish Westminster Abbey, where the late King Christian was buried recently. The roof is supported by large masonry pillars, and nearly every column is the tomb of a king. The dead mon-



JOHN J. FLINN,

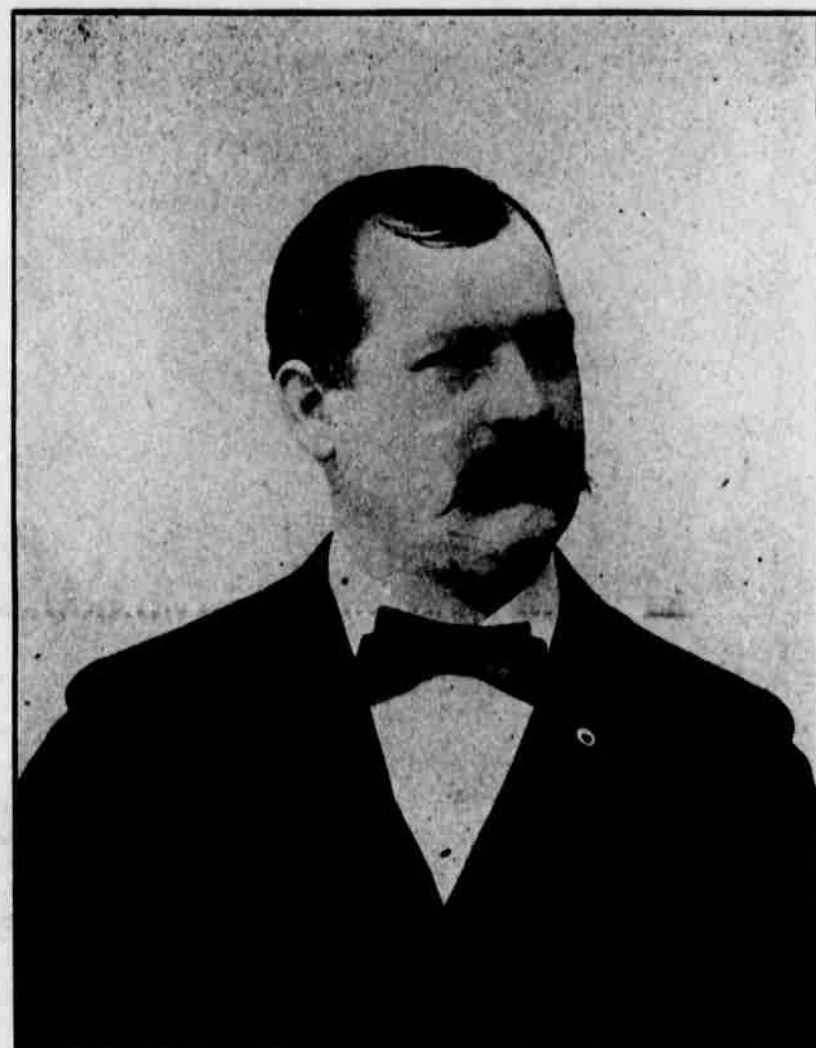
Alderman Third Ward, Evanston, and President Chicago Press Club.

arches were walled up in them in a standing posture, and they may figuratively be said to have been holding up the church itself for centuries.

If you remember distinctly the things that happened thirty years ago, it is a sign that you are getting along in years.—Nebraska State Journal. Ah, yes; and if you remember with equal

years pass, the nobility and genius of this American are recognized by his countrymen, and it is likely that in all parts of the country fitting exercises will be appointed to honor his memory.

A former captain in the federal army recovered recently a copy of "Paradise Lost" which he had dropped on the



JOHN SCHERMANN,

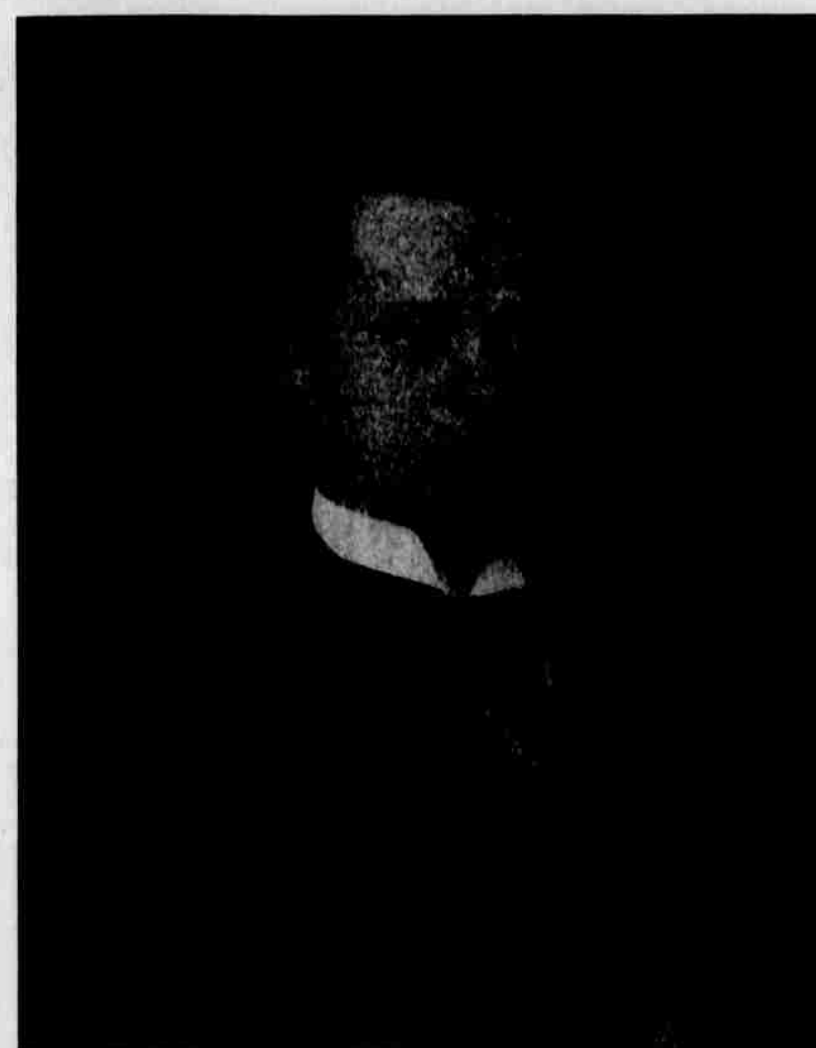
Alderman-Elect from the Sixteenth Ward, Who Defeated Stanley Kunz.

distinctness the things that happened sixty or seventy years ago, it is a still stronger sign.

Preparations are already going forward in Southern States for the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee, on the 19th of next January. More and more, as the

field of Antietam more than forty years ago. It would be interesting to learn whether the person who has had it all these years succeeded in getting it read through.

"Wealth lessens happiness," according to Mr. Carnegie, but he can't prove it by Uncle Russell Sage.



MATTHIAS J. JACOBS,

Alderman-Elect Twenty-third Ward